

# The LAWRENTIAN

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Lawrence University, Appleton, Wisconsin

Saturday, March 16, 1967

## Open Dorm Plan Dies, 60-46

### Teachers Debate Scrapping of Plan

Following the faculty's defeat of the proposal to expand the open dorms program, the Lawrentian interviewed a number of faculty and administration members on their views of the whole issue.

Bradner F. Coursen, associate professor of biology, opposed the proposal. His central objection revolves around the fact that Lawrence is a residential college, therefore he feels it is not only the right but the responsibility of the faculty to deal with social issues.

Coursen said "There's no question in my mind what a few people want open dorms for," and he does not want the actions of a few to reflect badly on the behavior of the majority.

He is also concerned about the violation of a roommate's privacy and the overall image of the university.

He felt that the school should not be concerned with social regulations as a means of attracting the right kind of students to the institution and that students should come for the academic, not social opportunities.

"There are academic responsibilities here that the students can have fall directly on their shoulders that they are not willing to take." He does not feel that the students would be any more willing to take on social responsibilities.

Although he believes that there is a problem of privacy, he does not believe that the proposals so far set before the faculty solve it. "I think it's a question of there having to be some other approach to this thing . . . I



FACULTY MEMBERS gathered in the conservatory lounge last Friday afternoon prior to striking down the controversial Committee on Administration open dorm plan.

voted against it because there was no way to enforce it."

Herbert K. Tjossem, associate professor of English, said, "Many people have lost sight of the fact that we exist as an intellectual institution first of all."

Tjossem voted against the proposal believing that it is not the faculty's place to legislate on social matters.

"I do not feel particularly trained or qualified to judge for other people what their social values should be. I am very uncomfortable being the imposer of certain social values on people who have come from diverse backgrounds and who have come here at an advanced stage of their development . . . I certainly cannot judge the temper of your parents."

He noted that there were a number of faculty members who felt the same way he did, but who had voted in favor of the proposal, feeling that it was a "step in the right direction." But, he said, "it didn't seem to me that there were any foreseeable amendments that would cure it."

Peter A. Fritzell, assistant professor of English, was disappointed that the plan was not approved because he "wonders whether Lawrence is prepared to recognize what the conditions of academic excellence are."

He feels that the tendency toward social conservatism will result in the attraction of more conservative faculty and students because the image of the university will be affected by

this kind of backward movement. He sees the crucial issue as privacy, not sexual freedom.

Dorothea Harvey, associate professor of religion, told the Lawrentian that she had been in favor of the proposal because of the responsibility it would require on the students' part.

"This seemed to me a possible way of encouraging students to evaluate the issues. If they had to set up some kind of a program for visiting it would require thinking about these issues and taking responsibility."

She said that she had hoped that the passage of the proposal would serve to close the gap between the students and faculty, and she hopes that the rejection will not result in alienation.

She hopes that there will be protest on the part of the students, but "I hope that protest can be responsible and not create unnecessary alienation."

Mary Morton, dean of women, voted in favor of the open dorm plan because it attempted to establish "a climate of reciprocal trust" between students and faculty and because it "centered

(Continued other side)

### Sunday Period May Come Under Fire

After some months of controversy and endless hours of preparation by the Committee on Administration, the revised open dorm proposals were defeated 60-46 in a secret ballot of the faculty last Friday evening, climaxing a winter of discontent.

In the course of the faculty debate, the issue seemed primarily focused on the question of student privacy while faculty trust in the students was also a significant aspect of the debate. Many informed sources noted that the issue of sexual freedom was of somewhat peripheral importance in the extended discussion on open dorms.

Many faculty members interviewed by the Lawrentian indicated that the present system of Sunday afternoon open dorms may come under the scrutiny of "reappraisal" in the wake of last week's faculty vote.

Some faculty argued that it is hypocritical to defeat a conservative expansion of the open dorm system while allowing the Sunday open dorms to continue in a form which is, in actual practice, much more liberal than the proposed change.

Student Senate President David Chambers criticized the faculty vote on three counts. "First," he said, "there is still no solution to the privacy problem on this campus. Secondly, six months of committee meetings and work and the expressed wish of nine hundred students have gone down the drain."

"Thirdly," Chambers concluded, "Lawrence has shown itself to be too conservative to compete with the schools which are working on new approaches to education and toward a concept of the total education of the individual."

"These schools are attracting the better students of today," he said.

By immediately following the faculty vote, final examinations for the second term have dampened any student reaction to denial of the extended open dorms. There may, however, be student reaction following the spring vacation.

After the discussion began in the faculty meeting, according to usually reliable sources, President Tarr relinquished the chair for a few moments to express his own feelings on the Committee on Administration proposal. Tarr complimented the committee for its dedicated work in completing the report, and he noted that it had much virtue.

However, the president was opposed to the plan; he felt that the proposals would destroy the university's residential atmosphere and undermine the traditions of the dormitory system at Lawrence. Tarr added that the proposals would have an adverse effect upon funds and gifts that the university might receive.

Another faculty member queried by the Lawrentian this week noted that the new director of admissions, Edward B. Wall, spoke in favor of the proposed open dorm plan.

(Continued other side)

### THE FACULTY . . .

#### Status, Salaries and Security at Lawrence

By PETE BURZYNSKI

Like most universities, Lawrence contracts and pays its faculty members under a system of ranking and tenure, which determines the security of a professor's position.

The titles "assistant professor," "associate professor," "professor," "instructor," and "lecturer" carry an importance to faculty members that students often do not realize.

The American Association of University Professors (A.A.U.P.) is a union-like organization which helps the college teacher to earn a standard salary or one which will be equalled by a majority of universities across the nation.

The organization's power comes from its rating ability, which is the letter grade it bestows upon a school for its salaries to instructors, assistants, associate and full professors.

The grade is made public and is a strong influence for the preferences or "drawing power" that a college may have.

Lawrence has members of the A.A.U.P. in its faculty and received A ratings for the two lower faculty positions and B ratings for the higher levels.

These are considered commend-

able ratings and in view of the fact that six professors were recently voted full professorships, the ratings may go even higher.

The A.A.U.P. also has standards for the length of time a professor must wait before being granted tenure. Tenure is the assurance that under no condition other than "serious circumstances" may a professor be dismissed from a college and his salary cut off. The maximum time of continuous service without tenure is seven years under A.A.U.P. guidelines.

Lawrence may grant tenure to a professor before that seven year period has elapsed, and does so when a needed teacher presents the option of being granted that "security" or looking for employment elsewhere.

The granting of tenure can be seen as the bargaining tool of the university, and the system resembles the usual activities of management and labor.

The usual contracts for faculty members at Lawrence are as follows: instructor, 1 year; assistant professor, 3 years; associate professor, 5 years; full professor, 7 years. Under these circumstances an instructor may be granted seven consecutive renewals of con-

tract before being granted tenure, although it is likely that the instructor would request a promotion or leave school.

If, under some unusual circumstance, the university did not grant a seven-year faculty member tenure, the A.A.U.P. would "blacklist" the school, and either its recommendation would be withdrawn or the professor would be given its support in appealing for a new verdict from the university officials.

Salary increases at Lawrence correspond to the increase in rank, which are voted upon by a varying group of administrative officials and faculty members who can attest to the qualifications of a person scheduled to receive the promotion.

The job of canvassing the faculty for comments on a man's qualifications is a time-consuming task, but little can be learned by other means.

Lawrence has not used the "publish or perish" rule to a large extent. This calls for an examination of the published material a faculty member has produced. Some feel this would be an unfair practice at a small school like Lawrence.



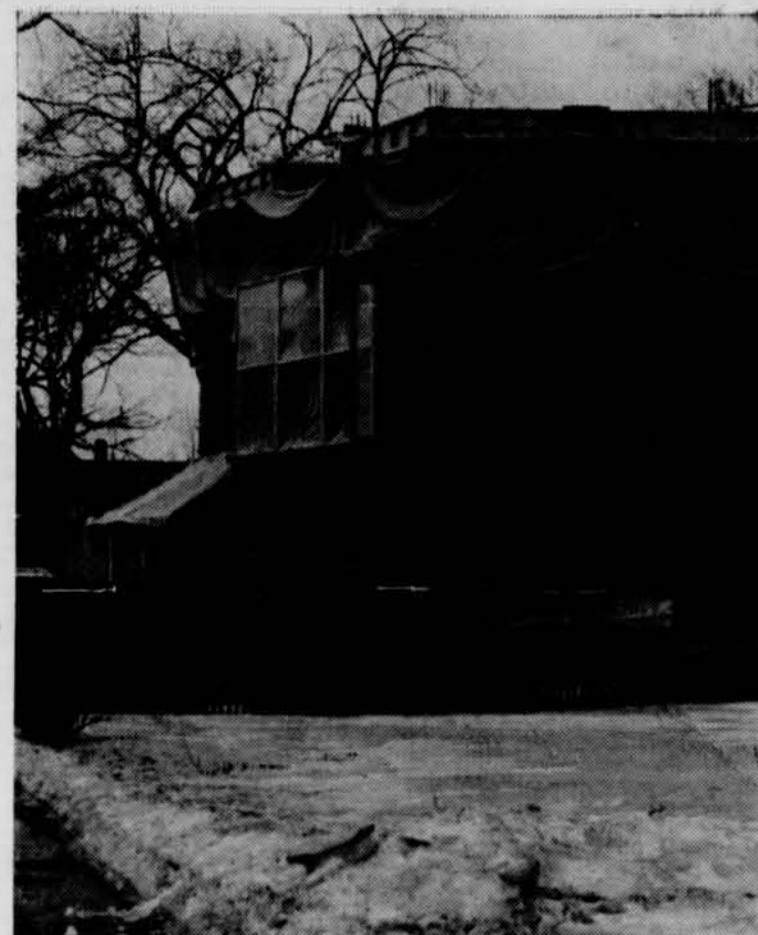


# The LAWRENTIAN

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KOHLER HALL under construction: will it be completed by the September 1 deadline?

## ROVING REPORTER

### I Spy

By SUSAN TERRY

Hopefully, by August 29, Lawrence University will have a new women's dormitory, christened Kohler Hall. What goes on behind that octagonal wooden framework on College Avenue? Donning my James Bond trench coat, I set out to infiltrate the ranks of the Oscar J. Boldt Construction Company.

Learning that a man named Kirk Bolles was the foreman of this organization, I decided to see him immediately. Having penetrated the outer fortifications of the building site, I came upon Mr. Bolles engaged in his luncheon.

With my usual good fortune I succeeded in talking the foreman into hiring me as a construction worker. Half the battle was over; now I simply had to secure the vital information and escape with my life.

Quickly I became friends with several of the carpenters, electricians, laborers, iron and sheet metal workers, plumbers, and masons working on the building. Should my true identity be exposed, it was approximately 35 to one in their favor.

In my initial observation, I appraised the building at nearly \$750,000; I further noted that about twenty-five percent of the edifice had been completed. However, the unusual revolutionary shape of this building was the most intriguing aspect; it is an octagon!

Also, judging from the relatively small size of the "circumference," I envisioned a building with several stories. My theory proved to be true; the plans call for seven.

I wondered whether architecturally this building would fit in with the rest of the Lawrence

campus. I soon learned, however, that, although this building might be higher and thinner than other Lawrence buildings, it would be made of light-colored stone which would definitely complement the campus.

Working right on the job, I discovered first-hand some of the difficulties concerning this project. Although an octagon takes more time to build, the primary problem has been the cold weather. The employees get a day off if the temperature is ten degrees above zero; despite this fact the workers had already worked several days in zero degree weather.

This year the cold is really taking its toll—in the two months since the first of January, the workers have been idle ten days, an amazing figure when one considers that there are only about 20 working days in a month. In addition, the cost of construction rises thirty percent in winter, due especially to the necessity of providing warmth and heating.

In my escapades I also discovered that a second building, a food service center, is to be erected soon very near Kohler Hall. Work on this will be started as soon as the construction contract is concluded.

All eyes focused on August 29; the greatest problem envisioned for the future seems to be whether or not the dormitory will be completed on this date. The optimists say yes; the realists say no.

As soon as I had obtained the necessary information, I left the construction site and returned to my part-time occupation as a Lawrence student. Who knows? Someday I may be living in that very building that I helped build.

## BELIEFS AND ATTITUDES

### Appleton and McCarthy

By TONY CRUZ-URIBE

Richard Rovere opens his biography of Joseph McCarthy with the assessment "The late Joseph R. McCarthy . . . was in many ways the most gifted demagogue ever bred on these shores. No bolder seditionist ever moved among us—nor any politician with a surer, swifter access to the dark places of the American mind."

It was in Appleton, where McCarthy grew up, where he developed and molded his political style, where he learned people's likes and dislikes, and where he discovered how to feed on the dark and ugly side of men's emotions for his own political growth.

With a bit of fortune, we might distill a few of the reasons for McCarthy's easy climb to power by examining the attitudes and opinions of various Appletonians. From those I interviewed, especially his adherents, there is partial evidence for many conclusions, and perhaps a few genuinely valid observations.

A significant feature common to the personalities of most pro-McCarthyites is the effect of certain words as cues to irrational response. The mention of McCarthy, F.D.R., General Zwick-

er, John Foster Dulles, the Rosenbergs, Edward R. Murrow, Adlai Stevenson, or Robert Taft elicits instant and certain replies.

The key words and ideas commonly recurrent were "conspiracy," "struggle," "menace," "slavery," "the need to," "God's way," "action," "weakness," "stupidity," "pious hypocrites."

Although these particular words emanated from only a few McCarthy zealots, the sentiments and beliefs, nevertheless, appeared almost as a rule, even to some degree among anti-McCarthyites.

The comments ranged from rote expressions to sophisticated arguments: for instance "While I didn't like Joe's methods, his basic premises were right," the common "We have to draw the line somewhere," or "We need loyal representatives in Washington to maintain our position of supremacy in the world"; also, "We must exercise caution to prevent the growth of socialism," and lastly, "A realistic approach to the political arena demands a certain toughness and drive."

The mention of Joe McCarthy has the mystical power to induce impressive articulateness in individuals. Without being asked, they can cite an incredible host of authorities and recall innumerable details to justify their support of McCarthy.

This paranoiac response amazed me and suggested the possibility of investigating this insecurity.

The second salient facet of Appleton residents' attitudes, especially in individuals who favored McCarthy, was the tendency toward maintaining moral absolutes. The importance placed upon knowing whether someone else's actions are morally right or wrong impressed me.

Once detailed evidence is furnished, a person's guilt is established. Of course, the necessity for firm beliefs is apparent if the emotional need for immediate action is overwhelming.

I was struck by the importance communications media played in forming the mental images prevalent in Appleton. The principle sources of information were the Appleton Post-Crescent, religious periodicals, radio, and television. The League of Women Voters and a few small church groups were the only organizations that directed the thoughts of their members on political issues.

Fifteen years ago the Post-Crescent did not have excessive national news coverage nor were its editorial pages overly covered with critical comment. Furthermore, the Green Bay Register, the Roman Catholic diocese's weekly newspaper, espoused a highly conservative approach.

Appleton politics in the early Fifties was not a variegated spectrum. Virtually solid Republican domination was the rule. There existed few sources for contro-

versy, for varying opinions, and for the clash between ideologies that draws individuals and communities out of political ethnocentrism.

McCarthy, who sensed this weakness, was successful in creating an image compatible with the "home town boy" self-identification by the majority of this community.

The challenge of successfully untangling the behavior of a community is indeed a formidable one. I suspect that I have not sliced through the Appleton microcosm to view enough cross-sections, nor have I been objective.

Despite these obstacles, I hope that the cuts were of sufficient depth to provide the knowledge of some segments of this disturbing era.

## SUNDAY PERIOD

(Continued)

Wall, defending his stand, suggested that a more liberal social atmosphere, far from having a deleterious effect on admission applications, would attract a needed catalytic minority of lively, restless, creative and highly motivated students to Lawrence.

The vast number of faculty sources questioned by the Lawrentian agreed that the statement from the Student Senate, which was read aloud by President Tarr amid some laughter from the floor, played a crucial role in the faculty's rejection of the open dorm plan.

This resume of Student Senate debate prepared by David Chambers led some faculty members to believe that there was little student support for the increased Invitational Open House visiting.

Others reacted adversely to what they took as the demanding tone of the statement from the Student Senate, according to a number of sources in the faculty.

In fact, one faculty member suggested that the Chambers statement was a deliberate effort on the part of the Student Senate president to defeat the rather conservative Committee on Administration proposal in order to galvanize student support for the more radical open dorm plan originally proposed by the Student-Faculty Committee on Student Affairs last fall.

In general the debate was not characterized by emotional exchanges and the low-key tone of the discussion was attributed by some to the fact that most faculty seemed to have made up their minds before the meeting.

One faculty member remarked that he felt there was a general tendency for the older faculty members to vote against the plan and for the younger teachers to vote in favor of it.

Three amendments were offered to the open dorms proposal before it was defeated; it was suggested that these were attempts to make the plan more palatable to the conservative faculty members.

The only amendment which passed would have reduced the number of extra open dorm periods for senior women from five to three. Amendments to change the word "ajar" to "open" and to give a roommate the right to veto guests in the dorm room were both defeated.

It was also decided to reverse a previous decision to accept proxy votes because it was felt that the debate preceding the voting was vital to an informed vote.

## TEACHERS DEBATE

(Continued)

responsibility for enforcement with each living unit."

When asked by the Lawrentian why the plan failed, Miss Morton indicated that Chambers' statement may have been pivotal.

Miss Morton said she believes some opponents of the dorm proposal may attempt "some sort of a reappraisal" of the present Sunday open dorms.

Richard W. Winslow of the Spanish department, a member of the Committee on Administration, defended the controversial student-devised proctoring clause of the proposal. "The Committee felt that having the responsibility for devising their own structure of enforcement was an exciting educational possibility for students."

When asked to speculate about the future of the present Sunday afternoon open house program Winslow said, "Reevaluation is inevitable. It would not surprise me if it were initiated by the Committee on Administration, the president or even from the floor of the faculty meeting."

Instructor in government Kent A. Kirwan said, "I am not opposed to a good open dorm plan, but this was not a good proposal." He thought that the inherent difficulties of student proctoring of the plan contributed to its defeat.

When asked by the Lawrentian what kind of plan he might vote for, Kirwan suggested that the responsibility for supervision should go to the head resident "who would act in an intelligent and sensitive manner and exercise a concerned interest in the welfare of the student."

## Calendar

### Saturday, March 18

Second term examinations end at noon  
Dorms close at 6 p.m.

### Sunday, March 26

Dorms open at 10 a.m.

### Monday, March 27—

Classes begin at 8 a.m.

## PLACEMENT CALENDAR

### Tuesday, March 28

and

### Wednesday, March 29

Armed Forces  
Air Force, Army, Marine  
Corps, Navy, Naval Air,  
Women's Army Corp

### Thursday, March 30

The Chicago Tribune

### Friday, March 31

J. C. Penney Company, Inc.,  
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